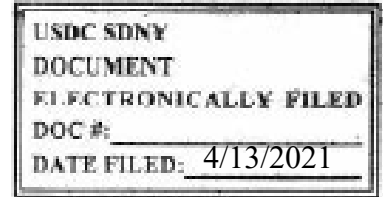


UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK



XIUYING LIN,

Plaintiff,

-against-

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND
IMMIGRATION SERVICES,

Defendant.

1:21-CV-3025 (AJN)

TRANSFER ORDER

ALISON J. NATHAN, United States District Judge:

Plaintiff, who resides in Brooklyn, Kings County, New York, brings this *pro se* action in which she sues United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), and seeks mandamus relief with regard to USCIS's alleged failure to render a decision with respect to Plaintiff's petition for an alien relative (I-130 petition).¹ The Court construes Plaintiff's complaint as seeking mandamus relief under 28 U.S.C. § 1361 or relief under the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. §§ 702, 703. For the following reasons, the Court transfers this action to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York.

The applicable venue provision for Plaintiff's claims is found at 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e)(1).

Under that provision:

[a] civil action in which a defendant is an officer or employee of the United States or any agency thereof acting in his official capacity or under color of legal authority, or an agency of the United States, or the United States, may, except as otherwise provided by law, be brought in any judicial district in which (A) a defendant in the action resides, (B) a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred, or a substantial part of property that is the subject of the action is situated, or (C) the plaintiff resides if no real property is involved in the action. . . .

¹ Plaintiff has paid the fees to bring this action.

§ 1391(e)(1). For venue purposes, a “natural person” resides in the district where the person is domiciled. § 1391(c)(1).

The address that Plaintiff provides for USCIS is a Dallas, Texas, post-office box address. ECF 1, at 4. And she does not specify where a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred. But she specifies that she currently resides in Brooklyn, Kings County, which lies in the Eastern District of New York. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 112(c), And it is plain that there is no real property involved in this action.

Plaintiff does not allege any facts showing that this court is proper venue for this action. And the only court that clearly appears to be a proper venue is the Eastern District of New York, the judicial district in which Plaintiff resides. Accordingly, venue lies in the Eastern District of New York, *see* § 1391(e)(1)(C), and the Court therefore transfers this action to the Eastern District of New York, *see* 28 U.S.C. § 1406(a).

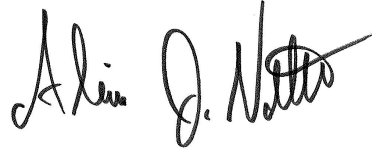
CONCLUSION

The Court directs the Clerk of Court to mail a copy of this order to Plaintiff and note service on the docket. The Court also directs the Clerk of Court to transfer this action to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York. This order closes this action in this court.

The Court certifies, pursuant to 28 U.S.C § 1915(a)(3), that any appeal from this order would not be taken in good faith, and therefore *in forma pauperis* status is denied for the purpose of an appeal. *See Coppedge v. United States*, 369 U.S. 438, 444-45 (1962).

SO ORDERED.

Dated: April 13, 2021
New York, New York

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Alison J. Nathan", with a stylized flourish at the end.

ALISON J. NATHAN
United States District Judge